

THE LONDON BAR.

Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell are the sons of a barge master and dealer in coals at Newcastle; Lord Stowell borrowed 40l to go to the circuit, and both supported themselves for a time by their talents as private tutors. Lord Tenderden is the son of a chair dresser, and obtained an elementary education, on the foundation of a charity belonging to the town. The Lord Chancellor is the son of Mr. Copley, the painter.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas is the son of an Attorney.—Mr. John Williams, one of the Benchers of his Inn, is the son of a horse dealer in Tottenham. Mr. Pollock, another benchman, is the son of a saddler of that name at Charing cross. Mr. Bickersteth, also a Benchman, was not long since a house surgeon and accoucheur in the family of Lord Clifford. The mother of Mr. Gurney, the Benchman, kept a small book shop for the sale of pamphlets in one of the courts in the city. Mr. Campbell, the King's Counsel, and son-in-law to Sir James Scarlett, was a Reporter to a Daily Paper, at a time when such labour was much worse paid than at present. Mr. Sergeant Spankie was one of his colleagues. Mr. Stephens, the master in Chancery, was also a Reporter. Five of the Judges sent out to our Colonies were reporters, and about twelve or fifteen of the present Barristers were reporters for daily papers. The present Solicitor General, Mr. Sugden is the son of a barber, and was clerk to Mr. Groom, the operative conveyancer to the late Marquis of Londonderry. It is remarkable that the admission of Mr. Sugden, was opposed on the ground that he had been a clerk; and but for the exertion of that most amiable man, an ornament to his profession, Mr. Hartgrove, who contended for his admission, on the ground that, whatever he had been he was a man of talent, and had written a book which displayed qualifications of a superior order, he would now have been a thing but Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden, Solicitor General to his Majesty. Those are only a few of the living examples. The greater number, perhaps, of the departed members of the profession, who became distinguished in their times, rose much in the same manner. Chief Justice Saunders, whose reports to this day, form the text book of pleaders, was a beggar boy, first taken notice of by an attorney, who took him into his office. Lord Kenyon was an attorney's clerk, Lord Hardwick was a peasant, and afterwards an attorney's writer and office boy. Lord Thurlow, himself an illustration of his own rule, that the easiest course of success to a barrister was "parts and poverty." When Erskine and Curran once dined with his present Majesty, the Prince gave as a toast "The Bar." Erskine said, he owed every thing to the Bar; and Curran added, "Then what may I say, since it has raised me from the condition of a peasant to the table of my Prince?"

A plan is on foot at Philadelphia to erect a superb Hotel, with a Merchants' Exchange, Post Office, &c. &c. Barney's magnificent Hotel in Baltimore threw the Northern Hotels completely into the shade: But Boston first caught the spirit of emulation; and the Tremont Hotel on Beacon Street has risen like a splendid exhalation. It is about to be opened—Philadelphia, it seems, is about to be animated by the same disposition. It cannot be long before New York, which has so many advantages as a city, as 'tis especially the entrepot of so many strangers, shall imitate, if she does not outstrip, her sister cities. Rich. Compier.

Malaria.—At a late sitting of the Academy of Medicine in Paris, M. Vellernie a paper on the influence of marshes on human life, from which he drew the following conclusions.—In the salubrious portions of our climate, the winter and spring months are those which give the greatest number of deaths, and the winter is more favorable in the north than in the south.—In marshy countries, the greatest number of deaths is in the months of July, August, September and October, and the evaporation of the marshes is most fatal to persons from one to six years of age. The complaint which generally attacks children, owing to the malaria of marshes, is stated to be an acute gastro-intestinal affection.

There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States Naval Asylum, the Mint, a State Penitentiary, two spacious edifices for the literary and medical departments of the University, a Hall for Medical Lectures in Locust above Fifth-st, a Hall for the Society of "Odd Fellows," Fifth below Walnut, three Presbyterian Churches, besides two just completed, a German Church, and a Baptist Church will be immediately commenced, in Spruce below Fifth-st.

The Boston Palladium, of the 28th ult. states that Cotton Goods have risen 10 per cent. and that the large manufactories at Lowell, Nashua, &c. are in active operation.

FROM THE MACKINAC (PENN.) GAZETTE.

Col. Crockett.—For some months we have noticed that several editors in different parts of the Union were disposed to make themselves merry at the expense of our representative in Congress. All his friends admit that he is somewhat eccentric, and that from a defect in education, his stump speeches are not famous for polish and refinement—yet they are plain, forcible and generally respectful. That he ever uttered the expressions contained in the following article from the Missouri Republican, we presume none of his constituents will believe; and we would not touch upon the subject but to correct an error, which the wise acre who wrote the article, evidently intended to lead strangers into, relative to Col. Crockett's character and abilities. The free people of the Western District have again elected him their representative, and as such is the case, we hope these Missouri folks will endeavor to look to some other quarter for objects to poke their fun at. Perhaps if the editor of the Missouri Republican would look a little nearer home, he could find some of his own people, who were greatly inferior to "the gentleman from the Western District." At the request of several of Col. Crockett's friends we publish the article, and feel a pleasure in saying that his friends in this District do not believe him capable of such a pitiful course.

DAVY CROCKETT—AGAIN. To the Editor of the Missouri Republican.

Having seen in your paper of the 29th January, articles from the Lexington Bulletin relative to Davy Crockett during the first session he had the honor of representing the people of Tennessee in Congress, which amused me, I have taken the liberty of enclosing a veritable communication in relation to his election, for the amusement of others.

The honorable Mr. Crockett being on the day of the election, at one of the Hustings in Tennessee, and having heard two able opponents address the people, was at a loss how to attract their attention to the remarks he wished to make, and asked the gentleman who had just spoken, how he should effect his object; to which the gentleman replied (intending to quiz) 'mount that stump and cry a bear to be skinned.' Davy taking his opponent literally, mounted the stump and sung out 'a bear to be skinned.'

'Friends, fellow citizens, brothers and sisters: on the first Tuesday, preceding the next Saturday, you will be called on to perform one of the most important duties that belong to free white folks; that are a fact. On that day you will be called upon to elect your members to the Senate and your members to Congress; and feeling that in times of great political commotion like these, it becomes you to be well represented, I feel no hesitation in offering myself as a candidate to represent such an honorable, high-minded, and magnanimous free white set.

'Friends, fellow citizens, brothers and sisters: Carrhol's a statesman—Jackson's a hero, and Crockett's a horse!!!—Friends, fellow citizens, brothers and sisters—they accuse me of adultery; it's a lie: I never ran away with any man's wife that wasn't willing in my life. They accuse me of gambling; it's a lie—for I always planks the cash. Finally, friends, fellow citizens, brothers and sisters, they accuse me of being a drunkard; it's a damned eternal lie, for 'tis well known whiskey can't make me drunk.'

A celebrated dentist extracts teeth without pain. "How is this?" we asked. "Why," says a friend, "it is done by making a fulcrum of the other teeth, the pressure on which, by a sort of lever, is so painful, that the pain is taken away, or appears to be so, from the tooth operated on." This is like taking away the smell of onions by using asafetida.

Mummies.—Mrs. Lushington states, in her Journal from Calcutta to Europe, that, in the vicinity of Thebes, the hills appear to be nothing but roofs for sepulchres, filled with mummies, in a high state of preservation. Her feelings revolted at the sight of her dinner being prepared with fire made with coffin lids, which are the principal fuel!! Thus it is, the world and its inhabitants change—and what is sacred in one century, is put to most profane purposes in another. Ariel.

Commodore Porter.—It is reported, on the authority of a letter from the Editor of the Mexican Advocate, Nacogdoches, Texas, to a gentleman of Nachitoches, that Com Porter and Lorenzo de Zavalas Ser, of Haciendas, have obtained a grant of land, of the Avith Bayou, down as far as the Sea coast.

Oregon.—It is proposed in Boston to form a company for the purpose of making a settlement in the Oregon Territory. Books are open for the purpose of receiving names.

A letter from the Havana to a gentleman in Baltimore, expresses an opinion, that the Spanish Expedition to Mexico will have to return without effecting the object for which it was intended.

PURCHASE OF TEXAS.

It may be remembered that a short time since, an exchange of territory with Mexico was suggested, to enable the United States to acquire Texas. A new proposal is now made for the same object.

The Nashville Republican of the 18th ultimo, contains a long and rather interesting communication from a gentleman who has been a resident of the late Spanish, and now Mexican province of Texas, urging government to acquire that section of country by purchase. The editor of the Republican says, "his description of the soil, climate, water courses, general aspect, &c. of the country may be relied on, while the arguments he offers in favour of the practicability, and policy of purchasing by the territory of the United States, cannot fail to make a deep impression on the mind of every unbiased reader. The Rio Grande del Norte should constitute our Western Boundary, and we hope and trust the present administration will speedily take the subject under their consideration. A more auspicious moment for the acquisition of Texas, on terms every way satisfactory and advantageous to both governments, may never occur. Let the administration then, promptly avail themselves of the existence of circumstances, so highly favorable to the easy acquisition of a rich, and to us, all important province. It is a matter of the highest importance to the interests of the West, and indeed, to those of the whole Union." Baltimore American.

TEXAS.

The investigation now going on in relation to the retrocession of the province of Texas, which it seems was voluntarily given away by Mr. Adams, appears to astound the coalition editors. They do not know what to make of it. They have been so long accustomed to the speculations of the last cabinet, that any thing like acting now, excites their special wonder. They could gaze with rapture upon Mr. Adams' facied light houses in the skies, those 'eriel nothings,' which possessed almost exclusively the brain of our late President: They were in ecstasies when Henry Clay voted for John Quincy Adams as President of the U. States, by which means he placed himself in 'the line of safe precedents,' speculatively became the heir apparent and successor to Mr. Adams: Nay, they could devour, with eager delight, the rapid outpourings of the Secretary of War, and deem his performances on 'an empty barrel,' the very essence of statesman like eloquence. But now that we have a business cabinet, when our public servants are turning their attention to their duties, and to the welfare of their country—when they see them busily employed in advancing the interests of the republic, at home and abroad; they are literally paralyzed in astonishment, and wonder that men in elevated stations, should dream of any other object, than that of their own personal gratification, and the future completion of their own ambitious views. They appear to have forgotten that the President and his Secretaries were placed in office as the guardians and promoters of the public good. Hence their surprise at the course which Gen. Jackson has pursued and it is hoped will continue to pursue. He has already succeeded in effecting more good to the union, than was even conceived by the late speculating cabinet—for as to their good acts if there were any, they were obliterated by the blunders, the fooleries, the extravagancies, the corruptions and abortions which characterized the late administration. He has not only cleansed the Augean stable, and purified the political atmosphere in and about Washington; but the whole country has experienced his guardian watchfulness. While these salutary reforms were going on under his immediate eye, his active mind was busily employed on other objects of lasting importance. With England, he is honestly engaged in settling a controversy, which owes its present existence to the wild and theoretical notions of Mr. Adams;—while in relation to France, no effort will be left unessayed short of an appeal to arms to exact from her that justice which has been already withheld too long. Brazil too will be admonished of the necessity of rendering us that retribution for injuries sustained, which has been exacted from her by France and England.

But to return home:—Gen. Jackson has quieted the fears of Georgia, against whose sovereignty, Mr. Adams had dared to raise the national arm. He has acquired peaceably, for the United States, the invaluable lead mines situated in the N. W. region of our country, and with them, a large body of land, of immense value, not in a pecuniary view only, but as placing us in a situation to restrain effectually the interference of the English agents with the Indians inhabiting our territory, as will be more fully seen by reference to an interesting article from the St. Louis Beacon, in a preceding column.

If we are to credit the indications of the friends, and the trepidation manifested by the opponents of the present administration, Gen. Jackson has his thoughts seriously turned upon another acquisition of territory, infinitely more

important than the lead mines and the Indian lands, which have been recently ceded to the United States. If we believe these indications, Texas will yet again form a part of the American republic, from which she should never have been torn, after our right to the province had been incontrovertibly established—established, too, by the very man, who afterwards voluntarily gave it away. On this subject, we gather the following from the Richmond Enquirer:

"We hazard very little in asserting, that when the facts come out, this Administration will be found equally vigilant in watching over the Southwestern border of our country. We have so much confidence in the sagacity and good sense, which now preside over the Government, that we shall be surprised to see, from the public Documents, what prompt attention has been paid to the situation of Mexico. It will be seen by the latest intelligence which was received last evening, how much the invasion of that Republic has attracted the notice of the British Government. Has our own Administration been less upon the alert? The Statesmen who are at the head of our affairs, are not the men we take them to be, if they have not already pursued the proper steps for obtaining the Cession of Texas, even before the able Nos. of Americanus saw the light. But, nous verrons!"

Upon this paragraph, the Editors of the National Intelligencer found a column of comments, all coming however, to the same conclusion, that our government is about to negotiate with Mexico for the retrocession of Texas. We copy so much from the Intelligencer, as is clear on this point:

"We have no authority but conjecture for what we are about to say; but we have a right to put our own interpretation upon the general incidents relating to this matter which have attracted our attention. And, in the exercise of this right, we feel warranted in suggesting, as our belief (which our readers must take for what it is worth) that it has been determined, by the Executive, to obtain possession, by purchase from Mexico, of the Province of Texas, embracing a domain of something like three hundred square miles West of the Western line of Louisiana; and that the Instructions for the accomplishment of this object are in a course of preparation, if they have not already gone forth."

Such is the diplomatic style of the Intelligencer, that it would puzzle a Philadelphian Lawyer, to ascertain the opinion of its editors on this subject,—whether they approve or disapprove of the retrocession; but it is evident, we think, that the Intelligencer is prepared to deny to Gen. Jackson the honor of having conceived the project of regaining what Mr. Adams so unaccountably surrendered, without an equivalent. It is true he gave a motive for the cession; but we are of opinion, that the reasons advanced by Americanus, render it extremely problematical; whether another motive was not the operating incentive to the surrender of this invaluable territory. To shew upon what ground we rest the opinion, that the Intelligencer is prepared to deny to Gen. Jackson the honor of having conceived the project of regaining Texas, we will copy a few more words from that paper, and then close our remarks for the present. "If we mistake not, (says the Intelligencer) the policy of this determination to acquire Texas, lies much deeper than any transient occurrence past or anticipated, and is much older than this administration." Old Dominion.

Rutherford Co. N. C.—The annual meeting of the Rutherford Co. Bible Society was held on the 19th of August.—After the Report of the Managers was read and accepted, the following resolutions (furnished for our columns by the Corresponding Secretary) were unanimously adopted. Visitor.

On motion of the Rev. J. John Stillman, seconded by the Rev. Wm. Quillin.

Resolved, That this Society is entitled to, and needs, the patronage of all the friends of the Bible and of humanity in this country.

On motion of the Rev. Henry M. Kerr, seconded by the Rev. Josiah J. Kilpatrick.

Resolved, That in humble reliance on the blessing of Almighty God, the Author of the Bible, and on the aid of the benevolent, we will endeavor in the space of two years to put the Bible in every destitute family in this county, that may be willing to purchase, or receive it.

On motion of Thomas Dees, Esq. seconded by the Rev. Mr. Quillin.

Resolved, That in view of the preceding resolutions, a collection be now taken to assist in this benevolent work.

Gospel of Luke in Seneca.—The Committee of the American Bible Society, have resolved to print an edition of the Gospel of Luke, in the Seneca Language. It is said there are about 4000 belonging to that tribe. The translation was made by Rev. Mr. Harris, missionary among the Seneca Indians.

Another Speech.—At a considerable gathering of citizens of Mount Sterling, Mr. Clay was delivered of a harangue, so peculiar in its character, so full of egotistical bombast, that even he, reckless as he is, has not had the effrontery to publish it to the world under his own sign manual. A competent stenographer, however, who was present, has reported the most prominent features of it, and given them publicity. From that report we make the following extract.

Old Dominion. "I will now give you my reasons for accepting the office of secretary of state. It was not, as has been asserted by my enemies, through a desire for office;—for my whole life has been marked by a degree of abstemiousness on this subject, which will prove that an avidity for office is the last thing that ought to have been laid to my charge. Under the administration of Mr. Madison, I declined the honor of becoming the head of one of the executive departments, as well as the mission to Russia, which was proffered to me by that great and good man. And Mr. Monroe proposed to make me one of his secretaries, and would have given me my choice of any of the missions to England, France, Russia, &c. all of which I declined. Could I, who refused these offers under the administration of Mr. Adams' predecessors, be guilty of bargaining for offices under him? I would have considered the lowest place in the cabinet of Mr. Madison, more honorable than the highest under Messrs. Adams and Monroe, or even under the present Chief Magistrate; and yet I did not deign to accept! [Alam.] But it was not love of office [sh no] but love of country which induced me to fill the post I held under the last administration. It was the best interests of the country I had at heart, in accepting the office of secretary of state. I had not viewed Mr. Adams in a favorable light. I had fears and doubts about the soundness of his principles; and I knew, that by accepting an office in which I had an opportunity of meeting him in council, I would be enabled to keep him in the straight path of duty, even if he was inclined to deviate from it. [There's a flourish of trumpets for you.] And that I might avert any danger likely to arise from his administration, to the cause of internal improvements, the tariff, South American independence, &c. These, and these only, are the reasons which prompted me to accept office under Mr. Adams."

Comment on this ferrago of egotism and bombast would be useless. What will the original friends of Mr. Adams—those who loved Mr. Clay less than any of Mr. A's. opponents for the Presidential Chair—think, for they can say nothing, when they hear Mr. C. avow, that he went into the last administration as a spy? We know of no expression, sufficiently pointed, by which to designate Mr. C's motives in accepting office under Mr. Adams with the feelings and views here avowed.

Commodore Porter.—Letters have been received in New York from Dr. Boardman, who is the surgeon, friend and companion of Com. Porter, in Mexico, and no mention is made of his (Com. Porter's) arrest—as was stated in the accounts from Vera Cruz. They are residing in the family of Mr. Poinsett, the American Minister, and their detention results from the embarrassments in the resources of the Government, which they have every reason to expect will be speedily removed. Evening Post.

Spain and Mexico.—The New York American quaintly asks—"If the Spanish expedition against Mexico should fail what will be the retaliation which Mexico and Colombia, if they can unite, will wreak upon Cuba, whence the expedition sailed, and where it was chiefly organized, fitted out and its expenses defrayed?"—It may be long, however, before Mexico and Colombia can unite.

Chili.—A letter from Valparaiso of June 26th, received in Baltimore, says:—"The election has just closed in Chili; Pinto is re-elected President, with the congratulations of every peaceable, well disposed person. He is said to be very favorable to making Valparaiso the Gibraltar of the Pacific, by lessening the duties, storage-port charges, and doing away the transit duty."

The U. S. ship Guerriere, Capt. Thompson, arrived on the 9th June; did not anchor, and sailed same day for Lima. The U. S. ship St. Louis, capt. Sloan, from Rio, bound to Lima, lay three days, taking in stores.

Peru.—Lima papers to the 29th Mar. inclusive, furnish little of interest or moment. General Salazar, the Vice President of Peru, was taking active measures for the increase of the army.

The government had resumed, with spirit, the working of the mines, steam machines for hoisting out the water, &c. had been conveyed to the mining region. The Jas. Bechem, in 78 days from Africa, reports on the coast the U. S. brigate Brandywine, Com. Jones; Vincennes, Capt. Finch, and schooner Dolphin, all well.